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Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 2
Political affairs

Contents

		Page
Overall orientation		2
Subprogramme 1.	Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts	3
Subprogramme 2.	Electoral assistance	4
Subprogramme 3.	Security Council affairs	5
Subprogramme 4.	Decolonization	6
Subprogramme 5.	Question of Palestine	8
Subprogramme 6.	Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force	9
Subprogramme 7.	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process	10
Subprogramme 8.	Peacebuilding Support Office	11
Subprogramme 9.	United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	13
Subprogramme 10.	United Nations Office to the African Union	14
Legislative mandates		16

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Overall orientation

2.1 The overall objective of the programme is to maintain international peace and security by assisting Member States and other international and regional organizations to resolve potentially violent disputes or conflict peacefully, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions emanating from the General Assembly and the Security Council. Wherever possible, this objective is achieved by preventing violent conflicts from arising through preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, through expansion of the United Nations range of partnerships with other international, regional and subregional organizations. The direction of the programme is provided in the pertinent resolutions of the Assembly and the mandates of the Council, which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in the Department of Political Affairs.

2.2 The strategy in meeting the programme's objectives is designed around 10 subprogrammes, which include the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, the Peacebuilding Support Office, the United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the United Nations Office to the African Union.

2.3 The activities to be implemented relate to early warning; preventive diplomacy; peacemaking, capacity-building and post-conflict peacebuilding; electoral assistance; the provision of substantive support to policymaking organs, such as the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; and the role of the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Those activities constitute the core functions of the Department of Political Affairs and together represent interdependent and complementary components of a comprehensive conflict-prevention, conflict-management and peacebuilding approach.

2.4 The Department of Political Affairs will continue to strive to reinforce the capacity of Member States, the international community and other regional organizations for preventive diplomacy, good offices and non-military measures to prevent potentially violent disputes from escalating into conflicts, as well as to resolve violent conflicts that have erupted, while fully respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Member States and the principle of non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, as well as respecting the principle of consent, which is an essential element for the success of such efforts. The Department will also endeavour to enhance its capacity with regard to the political aspects of peacebuilding, as approved by the relevant intergovernmental bodies.

2.5 The Department of Political Affairs will continue to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and with other relevant departments within the Secretariat in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) on the subject of terrorism.

2.6 Special attention will also be given to incorporating a gender perspective into the work of the programme, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

2.7 The Peacebuilding Support Office will remain active in advancing the work of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture by supporting the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in all its substantive aspects, overseeing the operations of the Peacebuilding Fund and fostering collaboration with relevant entities of the United Nations system. The Office will support the work of the Commission by preparing analytical backgrounds that facilitate the development of the integrated peacebuilding strategies: contributing to the drafting of the reports on the biannual reviews of the strategic frameworks for peacebuilding for countries on the agenda of the Commission; and planning for and preparing the reports on the field visits undertaken by members of the Commission. The Office will also promote collaboration among relevant entities of the United Nations system to promote a coherent response to the peacebuilding efforts at the country level and to advance the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. The Peacebuilding Fund will contribute to consolidating peace by funding projects designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, build or strengthen national capacities to promote peaceful resolution of conflict, stimulate economic revitalization and re-establish essential administrative services.

2.8 The United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory was established by the General Assembly to serve as a record, in documentary form, of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the wall by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/17, an Office for the Register of Damage was set up at the United Nations Office at Vienna as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly operating under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General and responsible for the establishment and comprehensive maintenance of the Register of Damage.

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To promote international peace and security through prevention, management and resolution of conflicts by peaceful means

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity and capability of Member States to identify, prevent and address conflict situations	(a) (i) 100 per cent response to all requests of Member States and regional organizations for preventive action (ii) Number of good offices efforts to address conflict situations where the United Nations was asked to assist

(b) Maintenance of the peace processes on track	(b) (i) Number of initiatives in support of peace processes (ii) Number of projects to support peace consolidation efforts

Strategy

2.9 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the regional divisions and the Policy and Mediation Division. In order to attain the objective of the subprogramme, the Department will promote a more effective and cohesive response to help prevent, mitigate, manage and resolve conflicts and to address peace consolidation challenges facing countries emerging from crisis or conflict by (a) responding in a timely manner to conflict situations; (b) providing timely and accurate information, analysis and policy options; (c) formulating recommendations on measures that could be undertaken by the United Nations system; (d) making available and providing substantive and technical support to the Secretary-General's good offices aimed at facilitating the peaceful settlement of complex situations in various regions, including through formal mediation, where appropriate; (e) enhancing the capacity of regional and subregional organizations; (f) providing substantive support and guidance to special political missions; (g) strengthening the Department's capacity and expertise in order to address more effectively peace and security challenges; (h) undertaking research on peace consolidation issues and best practices by the United Nations system in this area; and (i) developing coherent strategies for crisis prevention and post-conflict peace consolidation, linking diplomatic, security, military, humanitarian and developmental efforts by the United Nations system and other international and regional actors. To this end, the Department of Political Affairs will work closely with other relevant parts of the United Nations system.

Subprogramme 2
Electoral assistance

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the existing capacity of the requesting Governments, in particular by enhancing the capacity of national electoral institutions

Expected accomplishment of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
Enhanced capacity of Member States requesting electoral assistance to strengthen their democratic processes and develop, improve and refine their electoral institutions and processes	Percentage of Member States requesting assistance that have strengthened existing electoral management bodies

Strategy

2.10 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 2 is vested in the Electoral Assistance Division, which provides leadership and guidance to all United Nations electoral assistance activities. The Division will provide international expertise in a timely, coordinated and effective manner. It will provide assistance in the organization and conduct of electoral processes to Member States, including key

guidance and support in the context of peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations and other United Nations field missions and peacebuilding missions. The Division will assess the conditions and the needs for the holding of credible elections and, on the basis of those assessments, formulate strategic responses, taking into due consideration sustainability and cost-effectiveness. It will also provide guidance on executing the elections, including technical cooperation and expert advice on the establishment and enhancement of electoral management bodies. Moreover, the Division will establish partnerships with national and international bodies, within and outside the United Nations system, to foster the consistent application of international principles and develop technical parameters and best practices in the electoral field. It will also provide guidance on the establishment of electoral components in peacekeeping operations and other United Nations field missions and on the organization of elections based on a specific mandate. In compliance with resolutions of the General Assembly or the Security Council, it will support United Nations electoral observers when deployed. The effectiveness of the subprogramme will be measured by an increase in the number of requests from Member States for assistance in establishing and strengthening electoral management bodies. This measure should reflect qualitative improvements and implementation of electoral processes, increasing citizen participation, the participation of women on equal terms with men and overall public confidence in the election, contributing to stability and security throughout the electoral process, in particular in transitional and post-conflict situations. The strengthening of electoral management bodies will further consolidate and regularize the achievements of previous elections as demonstrated by consecutive successful elections with results accepted by all stakeholders.

Subprogramme 3
Security Council affairs

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate the deliberations and effective decision-making by the Security Council and its subsidiary organs

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved organizational and procedural aspects of meetings servicing as well as enhanced substantive and technical secretariat support to the Member States and other participants at the mandated meetings	(a) Degree of satisfaction expressed by members of the Security Council, as well as the wider United Nations membership, with the services provided by the Security Council Affairs Division
(b) Improved access to information relating to the work of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs	(b) (i) Increase in the number of pages viewed of the online *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (ii) Increase in the number of visits to the Security Council home page

(c) Decisions of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs requiring substantive support by the subprogramme are implemented	(c) (i) Monitoring mechanisms under Security Council sanctions committees are established within the time frame stipulated by Council resolutions (ii) Missions of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs are carried out within the time frame stipulated by the relevant organ

Strategy

2.11 Responsibility for subprogramme 3 is vested in the Security Council Affairs Division, which will provide advice and substantive services to the Council and its subsidiary organs, in particular the sanctions committees and the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), informal working groups and the Military Staff Committee. Advice and substantive services will be provided through the timely issuance of parliamentary documentation and communications; the effective coordination of meetings; the provision of guidance to the Council, its subsidiary bodies and the wider United Nations membership in accordance with the Charter, the Council's provisional rules of procedure, Council decisions and past practice; the provision of substantive administrative support to expert monitoring groups and panels and to all relevant subsidiary organs of the Security Council; the planning and organization of missions by members of the Council and chairpersons of its subsidiary organs; research and analysis, including with respect to current and past practice of the Council, as well as the implementation, effectiveness and impact of mandatory measures or sanctions imposed by the Council; advocacy and advice regarding the design and implementation of "targeted" sanctions; and the provision of familiarization sessions for new members of the Council with respect to the evolving procedure, practice and working methods of the Council and its subsidiary organs, in particular the sanctions committees.

Subprogramme 4
Decolonization

Objective of the Organization: To promote the decolonization process in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly for the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism

Expected accomplishment of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
The Special Committee and the General Assembly will be able to carry out their decolonization mandates and make progress in the decolonization process of the 16 remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories	(i) Timely submission of parliamentary documents (ii) Sustained level of support to the work of the Special Committee in facilitating communication with the administering Powers

Strategy

2.12 Responsibility for subprogramme 4 lies with the Decolonization Unit, which will provide support to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as to the General Assembly. The issues related to decolonization are guided by the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) and other relevant Assembly resolutions.

2.13 The Special Committee and the General Assembly will continue to examine the situation with regard to political, economic and social developments in all territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination or that have not been decolonized according to their specific conditions and to seek suitable means to implement the Declaration in accordance with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the Assembly. The Committee will continue to improve cooperation with the administering Powers at all stages of the decolonization process. It will examine the views of the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It will also organize its regional annual seminars in the Caribbean and the Pacific, as well as visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Moreover, the Committee will continue to enlist worldwide support for decolonization and formulate proposals with respect to the issues on its agenda and report thereon to the Assembly.

2.14 In support of the above-mentioned legislative bodies, especially the Special Committee, advice and substantive assistance will be provided to the Committee, including in its deliberations on the situation in the remaining 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories at the annual sessions; during the preparation and conduct of its seminars held alternately in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions; during visiting missions; and in any other activity carried out to implement the mandated programme of work of the Committee. Assistance will also be provided in improving the Committee's cooperation with the administering Powers, maintaining contacts with the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and developing relations with the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system aimed at achieving further progress in decolonization and bringing a complete end to colonialism. Supportive actions will include closely following the developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, conducting research and preparing working papers, reports and analytical and briefing materials. In addition, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, information material, including publications and audio and visual programmes related to decolonization, will be prepared and disseminated to a wide audience, with a view to increasing the awareness of the international community with regard to the decolonization issues as well as in mobilizing international support for the achievement of the complete eradication of colonialism.

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

Objective of the Organization: To enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights through a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine

Expected accomplishment of the Secretariat	Indicator of achievement
Heightened international awareness of the question of Palestine, as well as international support for the rights of the Palestinian people and the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine through the work of the Division for Palestinian Rights and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	(i) Sustained level of dialogue, engagement and support on the part of the international community for the programme's objectives (ii) Continued involvement of civil society organizations in support of the efforts of the Committee and the United Nations towards a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine (iii) Increase in international awareness of the United Nations policies and activities on the question of Palestine

Strategy

2.15 Substantive responsibility for implementing subprogramme 5 is vested in the Division for Palestinian Rights. The question of Palestine was first considered by the General Assembly in 1947. By its resolution 3376 (XXX), the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. Substantive and secretariat support will be provided to the Committee in its deliberations and its annual programmes of work, which focus on promoting a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions, as well as the full and effective implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian agreements. A negotiated settlement is expected to resolve all outstanding issues. Supportive action by the United Nations will continue until all aspects of the question of Palestine are resolved in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy. Assistance will also be provided to the Committee in mobilizing international support and assistance for the Palestinian people, including capacity-building, such as an annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority. Under the auspices of the Committee, thematic international meetings and conferences will be convened to increase awareness of the various aspects of the question of Palestine and to promote dialogue among the parties concerned, including Governments, intergovernmental organizations, entities of the United Nations system and civil society organizations, and concerted action in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. In addition, and for the same purposes, under the guidance of the Committee, informational materials and resources on the question of Palestine will be developed and updated, including publications, the United Nations website and the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine.

Subprogramme 6
Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the capacity of Member States to respond to the threat of global terrorism

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Effective implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	(a) (i) Increase in the number of joint initiatives within the United Nations system and other participating entities (ii) Increase in the number of countries requesting and receiving coordinated assistance, including the regional spread, for the integrated implementation of the Strategy from the United Nations system
(b) Enhanced collaboration among the Member States, the entities of the United Nations system, international and regional organizations and civil society entities for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy	(b) Increase in the number of joint initiatives and activities undertaken by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force with the Member States, international and regional organizations, and civil society entities promoting the implementation of the Strategy

Strategy

2.16 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 6 is vested in the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, which plays the central role in ensuring overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system. To achieve the objective of the subprogramme, the Office will support the efforts of Member States in the implementation of all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by ensuring that the United Nations system entities offer their experience and provide advice in a coherent and coordinated, timely, efficient and cost-effective manner to Member States. The four pillars of the Strategy are measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, measures to combat terrorism, measures to improve State capacity to combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this regard and measures to protect human rights while combating terrorism. The Office will enhance partnerships with Member States, regional and subregional organizations, and civil society on the implementation of the Strategy, and enhance access to assistance, information and good practices on promoting implementation. It will also facilitate and support initiatives and activities of the United Nations system in areas of their respective mandates and expertise for assisting in the implementation of the Strategy in all its elements. Moreover, the Office will address issues pertaining to the overall United Nations system-wide response to global terrorism challenges. To this end, it will work closely with participating entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

Subprogramme 7
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

Objective of the Organization: To advance the Middle East peace process towards a comprehensive, just and lasting peace

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Participants will re-engage in taking parallel steps towards a lasting peace	(a) Increased frequency of negotiations between parties involved in the conflict with support of the United Nations
(b) Mobilization of resources for improving the humanitarian conditions and development needs of the Palestinian people	(b) The level of resources made available for improving the socio-economic conditions of the Palestinian people is maintained in accordance with their needs
(c) Coordinated response to the humanitarian and development needs of the Palestinian people and institutions	(c) Increase in the number of coordinated activities carried out by the United Nations system within the framework of the integrated strategic framework, the medium-term response plan and the consolidated appeals process

Strategy

2.17 The Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process will continue to provide good offices and other forms of diplomatic engagement and representation in the occupied Palestinian territory, Israel and the region to promote conflict resolution and prevention, taking into account diplomatic, cultural and gender perspectives. The Office will act as a focal point for the United Nations in its efforts to encourage and engage the parties and the international community through increased planning, negotiations and consultations, with a view to making progress towards a two-State solution. Taking into consideration previous obstacles and concerns that have emerged between the parties, the Office will expand its range of interlocutors to include stakeholders able to provide further insight into potential resolutions of the legitimate concerns of the parties.

2.18 The Office will enhance the roles of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, and continue to support integration of the work of the United Nations agencies in the occupied Palestinian territory. It will further guide the international community and United Nations agencies in the coordination, mobilization, management and allocation of development and humanitarian aid flows to the Palestinian people. This response should increasingly focus, at all levels, on the development and reform of Palestinian public and private institutions to ensure that those institutions can provide assistance directly to the Palestinian people in an equitable and sustainable way. Such a focus requires increased coordination within the international community, greater alignment with Palestinian priorities and systems and tools that result in fewer transaction costs for national partners.

Subprogramme 8
Peacebuilding Support Office

Objective of the Organization: To consolidate peace for post-conflict countries and avoid relapse into conflict

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Efficient functioning and policymaking of the Peacebuilding Commission in support of post-conflict countries	(a) (i) Number of background documents, mapping of initiatives and identification of priorities for country-specific configurations provided on a timely basis and with the highest standard of quality by the Peacebuilding Support Office
	(ii) Number of reports provided for the Group Meetings of the Chairs
	(iii) Increased support to visits by the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Chairs of the country-specific configurations and Commission delegations to deepen interaction with national and United Nations stakeholders in the field, as evidenced in the number of background reports
	(iv) Number of recommendations of the Peacebuilding Commission approved; road map of 2010 review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture implemented
(b) Informed and effective policymaking by the Peacebuilding Commission	(b) Percentage of reports with in-depth analysis submitted within deadlines
(c) Effective mobilization of resources for the Peacebuilding Fund and the efficient allocation to prevent relapse into conflict	(c) (i) Annual fund-raising target of $100 million pledges to the Peacebuilding Fund is reached
	(ii) The volume of all allocations from the Immediate Response Facility and Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility of the Peacebuilding Fund
	(iii) Total percentage of funding decisions made by Peacebuilding Support Office Appraisal Committee within four weeks of request
	(iv) Activities of the Peacebuilding Fund are in line with the priorities identified by the Peacebuilding Commission

(d) Enhanced efficiency of the United Nations support to national peacebuilding efforts	(d) (i) Percentage of countries on the agenda of the Peacebuilding Commission for which integrated peacebuilding strategies are developed (ii) Increase in the number of United Nations staff and national and international partners who have received training in effective peacebuilding practices and tools (iii) Increased number of policies and formal guidance agreed by the United Nations Senior Peacebuilding Group

Strategy

2.19 The United Nations peacebuilding architecture, consisting of the Peacebuilding Commission, the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Support Office, was established by concurrent resolutions of the General Assembly (resolution 60/180) and the Security Council (resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)). The Peacebuilding Support Office supports the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in all its substantive aspects and oversees the operations of the Peacebuilding Fund.

2.20 The key tasks of the Peacebuilding Commission include: advising post-conflict countries on the development of integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; conducting dialogue with national authorities and the United Nations around the delivery of mutual commitments; helping to marshal resources and ensuring predictable financing for immediate post-conflict activities and sustained financial investment over the medium to longer term; championing the development of national civilian capacities; and ensuring sustained attention by the international community to post-conflict recovery.

2.21 The Peacebuilding Support Office will continue to support the work of the Peacebuilding Commission by preparing analytical backgrounds that facilitate the development of its instrument of engagement, by contributing to the drafting of the reports on the regular reviews of such instruments of engagement for peacebuilding, by planning for and preparing the reports on the field visits by the Chairs of the country-specific configurations and by preparing background documents for thematic meetings of the country-specific configurations and the Working Group on Lessons Learned.

2.22 The Office will support the Commission in implementing actions identified in the annual road map for actions as the framework for the implementation of the recommendations that have emanated from the 2010 review process of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture. In General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Security Council resolution 1947 (2010) on the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, the two principal organs requested all relevant United Nations actors to take forward, within their mandates and as appropriate, the recommendations of the review with the aim of further improving the effectiveness of the peacebuilding architecture. The Office will also contribute to the

implementation of the Secretary-General's five-year action agenda by providing support to transition countries, including by offering assistance in the development of transition compacts.

2.23 The Peacebuilding Support Office will also promote collaboration among relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure enhanced support for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission, to promote a coherent approach through training, tools and guidance development and technical support to the peacebuilding efforts at the country level and to advance the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict. The Office's function of supporting the Commission will therefore extend to ensuring a more coherent approach of the United Nations in the countries that receive advice from the Commission.

2.24 As part of its effort to promote a coherent approach of the United Nations to peacebuilding and to strengthen synergy with other entities of the United Nations system, the Peacebuilding Support Office convenes the Senior Policy Group on Peacebuilding, which brings together representatives of relevant departments, funds and programmes at the level of Assistant Secretary-General and the Peacebuilding Contact Group at the working level to discuss substantive peacebuilding issues, including to review proposals from the field for the Peacebuilding Fund. The Office also participates in various interdepartmental committees, as well as the committees convened by the Secretary-General, such as the Policy Committee, to ensure involvement of the operational arms of the United Nations.

2.25 The Peacebuilding Fund contributes to consolidating peace by funding projects designed to respond to imminent threats to the peace process, build or strengthen national capacities to promote peaceful resolution of conflict, stimulate economic revitalization and re-establish essential administrative services. The Peacebuilding Support Office will review the project proposals, share the reviews with entities of the United Nations system and make recommendations on allocation of funding subject to the approval of the Secretary-General.

Subprogramme 9
United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Objective of the Organization: To establish and maintain a Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution ES-10/17

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Progressive registration of damage claim forms	(a) (i) Increase in the number of damage claim forms collected (ii) Increase in the number of damage claim forms processed by the Office of the Register of Damage

	(iii) Increase in the number of damage claim forms registered by the Board of the United Nations Register of Damage
(b) Increased public awareness of the affected Palestinian natural and legal persons about the possibility of and the requirements for filing claim forms	(b) Increase in the number of affected natural and legal persons informed about the possibility of and requirements for filing a damage claim form

Strategy

2.26 The Office of the Register of Damage will remain active for the duration of the registration process. The establishment of the Register itself is a continuous process, which will most likely take several years, given the thousands of potential claim forms and the continued construction of the Wall, which may result in new damage claims. The Register will include both printed and electronic versions of the claims, which will be safeguarded at the Office. The Office will be responsible for the administration of a community outreach programme to inform the Palestinian public about the possibility of and requirements for filing a claim form. To this end, the Office will, through locally recruited and United Nations Register of Damage-trained claim intakers, provide technical assistance to the claimants in filing the claim forms for registration of damage, as well as collecting and sending them, together with its supporting documents, to the Office for processing and review in accordance with objective criteria defined in the United Nations Register of Damage rules and regulations. The Office will also be responsible for maintaining the archive of the Register of Damage both in paper form and electronically.

Subprogramme 10
United Nations Office to the African Union

Objective of the Organization: To enhance the United Nations peace and security partnership with the African Union and to provide coordinated United Nations support for both short-term operations and long-term capacity-building

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved reporting to the Security Council, the General Assembly, other intergovernmental bodies and troop-contributing countries to enable fully informed decisions on issues relating to peacekeeping	(a) (i) African Union peace and security architecture is fully operational in the areas of conflict prevention and mediation, security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, elections and the Panel of the Wise
	(ii) The peace and security cluster of the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union is functioning effectively, co-chaired by the African Union Commission and the United Nations Office to the African Union, and coordinated cluster workplans are implemented

		(iii) All partners engaged in capacity-building at the African Union are coordinated with each other
		(iv) The United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security meets twice annually on strategic issues of mutual concern
(b) Rapid deployment and establishment of peacekeeping operations in response to Security Council mandates	(b)	(i) Field training exercise Amani Africa is successfully completed by the end of 2014
		(ii) The African Standby Force is operational by 2015
		(iii) The African Union Peace Support Operations Division is able to rapidly deploy a civilian mission support component utilizing the established civilian rosters to sustain any deployed peacekeeping operations mandated
		(iv) Operational concepts for future operations in Somalia are developed and implemented by the African Union, consistent with the African Union-United Nation joint strategic concept and Security Council resolution 2036 (2012)
		(v) African Union regional cooperation initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army is fully operational

Strategy

2.27 The United Nations Office to the African Union integrated the former United Nations Liaison Office at Addis Ababa, the African Union Peacekeeping Support Team and the United Nations planning team for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), as well as the support elements of the Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). As agreed with the African Union, the Joint Support and Coordination Mechanism is co-located with the United Nations Office to the African Union and relies on that Office for administrative and logistical support. Its substantive mandates have not been integrated into the United Nations Office to the African Union, however, as it is a hybrid structure reporting to both the United Nations and the African Union, while the United Nations Office to the African Union is a United Nations structure alone.

2.28 The original aims of the United Nations Office to the African Union were to: (a) enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union in the area of peace and security; (b) provide coordinated and consistent United Nations advice to the African Union on both long-term capacity-building and short-term

operational support; and (c) streamline the United Nations presence in Addis Ababa to be more cost-effective and efficient in delivering United Nations assistance to the African Union. The latter was mostly achieved in 2010-2011, and the process will be completed when the United Nations Office to the African Union moves to Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) premises in 2012-2013.

2.29 The United Nations Office to the African Union is intended to provide an improved mechanism for cooperation at the regional level, primarily with the African Union and subregional organizations throughout Africa. The Office also coordinates with United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions on the continent, and, in so doing, enhances United Nations peace and security relations with the African Union.

2.30 In providing the African Union with a full range of capacity-building support in the area of peace and security, the Office coordinates its work with other United Nations actors, particularly through the Department of Political Affairs-led peace and security cluster of the 10-year capacity-building programme, and liaises and coordinates with other clusters within the programme. The Office also participates in the mechanisms in Addis Ababa that coordinate donors and other partners.

Legislative mandates

Subprogramme 1
Prevention, management and resolution of conflicts

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 99

General Assembly resolutions

47/120 A	An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters
47/120 B	An Agenda for Peace
52/12 A and B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform
57/5	Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion
57/26	Prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes
57/157	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States
57/296	Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
57/298	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
57/337	Prevention of armed conflict
59/310	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

60/1	World Summit Outcome
60/4	Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations
60/260	Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide
60/283	Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report
60/285	The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan
60/288	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
61/51	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community
61/53	Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe
61/230	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
61/269	High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace
61/293	Prevention of armed conflict
61/294	Zone of peace and cooperation in the South Atlantic
63/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization
63/11	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
63/12	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
63/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
63/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe
63/15	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
63/17	Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
63/19	The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

63/22	Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace
63/23	Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence
63/24	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union
63/34	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
63/35	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations
63/86	Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region
63/105	Question of Western Sahara
63/114	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
63/115	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
63/143	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries
63/144	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
63/161	Indigenous issues
63/200	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
63/236	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie
63/261	Strengthening the Department of Political Affairs
63/267	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
63/281	Climate change and its possible security implications
63/301	Situation in Honduras: democracy breakdown
63/308	The responsibility to protect
63/310	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
64/6	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
64/7	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala

64/10	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict
64/12	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
64/14	The Alliance of Civilizations
64/19	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
64/20	Jerusalem
64/21	The Syrian Golan
64/87	Assistance to Palestine refugees
64/90	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues
64/109	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts
64/116	The rule of law at the national and international levels
64/118	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
64/123	Observer status for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region of Africa in the General Assembly
64/124	Observer status for the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean in the General Assembly
64/125	Assistance to the Palestinian people
64/134	Proclamation of 2010 as International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding
64/137	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
64/155	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization
64/183	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
64/189	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
64/223	Towards global partnerships
64/238	Situation of human rights in Myanmar

64/252	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
64/254	Second follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict
64/256	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Security Council resolutions

1196 (1998)	Importance of strengthening the effectiveness of arms embargoes in Africa
1197 (1998)	Support for regional and subregional initiatives on Africa and the strengthening of coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the area of conflict prevention and maintenance of peace
1208 (1998)	Maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements in Africa
1209 (1998)	Stemming the illicit arms flows to and in Africa
1318 (2000)	Declaration on ensuring an effective role for the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security, particularly in Africa
1325 (2000)	Women and peace and security
1366 (2001)	Prevention of armed conflict
1631 (2005)	Cooperation with regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
1645 (2005)	Post-conflict peacebuilding
1646 (2006)	Post-conflict peacebuilding
1699 (2006)	General issues related to sanctions
1810 (2008)	Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
1820 (2008)	Women and peace and security
1882 (2009)	Children and armed conflict
1887 (2009)	Maintenance of international peace and security: Nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament
1888 (2009)	Women and peace and security
1889 (2009)	Women and peace and security

1894 (2009)	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
1904 (2009)	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
1907 (2009)	Peace and security in Africa

Subprogramme 2
Electoral assistance

64/304	Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

Subprogramme 3
Security Council affairs

Charter of the United Nations, in particular Articles 1, 7, 12 (2), 15, 24, 28, 29, 30, 45, 46, 47 and 50

General Assembly resolutions

686 (VII)	Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available
55/222 and 66/233	Pattern of conferences
64/115	Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Security Council resolutions

Resolutions and decisions pertaining to the establishment and mandates of subsidiary organs created by the Council under the terms of Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, including resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009), 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), 1373 (2001), 1518 (2003), 1521 (2003), 1533 (2004), 1540 (2004), 1572 (2004), 1591 (2005), 1636 (2005), 1718 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1970 (2011) and 1988 (2011)

Subprogramme 4
Decolonization

General Assembly resolutions

1514 (XV)	Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1541 (XV)	Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 *e* of the Charter
1654 (XVI)	The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
2621 (XXV)	Programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
58/316	Further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [annex, sect. D, para. 4 (b), Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)]
60/120	Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
64/97	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations
64/98	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
64/99	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
64/100	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
64/101	Question of Western Sahara
64/102	Question of New Caledonia
64/103	Question of To' elau
64/104 A+B	Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands
	A. General
	B. Individual Territories
64/105	Dissemination of information on decolonization
64/106	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Subprogramme 5
Question of Palestine

General Assembly resolutions

3376 (XXX)	Question of Palestine
32/40 B	Question of Palestine
34/65 D	Question of Palestine
38/58 B	Question of Palestine
46/74 B	Question of Palestine
64/16	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
64/17	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

Subprogramme 6
Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

General Assembly resolution

64/235	Institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

Subprogramme 7
Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process

General Assembly resolutions

48/213	Assistance to the Palestinian People
49/88	Middle East peace process
64/19	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
64/21	The Syrian Golan
64/95	The occupied Syrian Golan

Subprogramme 8
Peacebuilding Support Office

General Assembly resolutions

60/180	The Peacebuilding Commission
60/261	Election of seven members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission
60/287	The Peacebuilding Fund
62/245	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 (sect. II: financing of field missions of the Peacebuilding Commission)
63/282	The Peacebuilding Fund
65/7	Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture

Security Council resolutions

1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)	Post-conflict peacebuilding
1947 (2010)	Post-conflict peacebuilding

Subprogramme 9
United Nations Register of Damage Caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

General Assembly resolution

ES-10/17	Establishment of the United Nations Register of Damage Caused By the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Subprogramme 10
United Nations Office to the African Union

General Assembly resolutions

52/220	Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999
60/268	Support account for peacekeeping operations
64/288	Financing of the United Nations Office to the African Union

Security Council resolutions

1744 (2007)	Situation in Somalia
1772 (2007)	Situation in Somalia
1769 (2007)	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2033 (2012)	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security